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CHUNGKING ADMITS HEAVIER PRESSURE ON HENGYANG UNITS

Communique Says Japanese Forces, Reinforced, Are Attacking Walled Town

Domei

LISBON, July 22.—Regarding the Hengyang war situation, Chungking military authorities yesterday issued the following communique, according to a Chungking dispatch:

"Determined to reduce Hengyang, the Japanese have dispatched more troops, several divisions strong, to the battle zone and are attacking the walled town. For the past 25 days furious fighting has been developing.

"As a measure to protect Hengyang, the Chungking army sent more troops and counter-attacks against the Japanese are being attempted in the areas west and south of the walled town.

"The Japanese south of Hengyang are trying to prevent the Chungking rescue forces from joining with the Hengyang garrison forces who are now suffering heavy Japanese pressure."

Chungking Troops Smashed
By K. SUGANO
Of the Military Press Corps

SOUTH CHINA FRONT, July 20. —Crack Japanese Army Units, which commenced their operations on July 12 to encircle and annihilate the Chungking forces who had fled to the northwestern area after abandoning Chingyuan, formed an iron encirclement ring in the Tatunghu area and smashed the enemy troops of about one and half regiment strong belonging to the 656th division.

Meanwhile, another Japanese Unit, which had advanced to the neighborhood of Kuitzuyang, commenced its advance toward Tengshuiyang and is now attacking approximately 1,000 enemy troops. On the other hand, part of the same Unit on the morning of July 12 forded the Lienkong River, 40 kilometers north of Chingyuan, and is continuing its northward advance.

The Japanese Unit, advancing through the high mountainous zone on the southern side of the Lienkong River, carried out a central break-through operation and has advanced to a line 25 kilometers north of Chingyuan.

In the meantime, another Japanese Unit made a detour to the west to cut the path for retreat of the enemy's main force, and is now engaged in a furious battle with approximately 1,000 Chungking troops of the 150th division in the area 20 kilometers north of Chingyuan.

It is also stated that due to the large-scale Japanese operations centering around Tatunghu, about 3,300 enemy troops, have lost their way for retreat. Meanwhile, part of the enemy forces fled to the north, while another enemy unit fled in disorder to the west. Pursuing these enemy soldiers, crack Japanese Forces scored brilliant war results, wounding the commander of the 468th regiment of the enemy's 156th division, and capturing the commander of the 159th division and also the horse ridden by the vice-regimental commander.

Meanwhile, a certain Japanese Unit trapped about 2,000 enemy troops in the vicinity of Fushikang and has accounted for approximately 1,300 casualties. Completely losing his fighting spirit, the enemy fled, but the Japanese Unit continued its relentless pursuit of the enemy up to Kowloonhu and dealt staggering blows to the enemy. Piles of enemy war dead abandoned on the battlefields indicate the scale and severity of this fierce battle.

TOJO ON RESERVE LIST

Noda Made Acting Inspector-General Of Military Education

General Hideki Tojo has been placed on the reserve list and Lieutenant-General Kengo Noda, Assistant Inspector-General of Military Education, has been appointed acting Inspector-General of Military Education, the War Ministry announced at 5 p.m. on Saturday.

When General Hideki Tojo was appointed Prime Minister, he should, ordinarily, under the stipulations of the Army Officers' Status Ordinance, have been placed on the reserve list, but, as he was appointed concurrently War Minister he was left on the active list by special Imperial Wish.

His Majesty Sends Telegram to Hitler Asking After Health

His Majesty the Emperor, manifesting concern for the welfare of His Excellency Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler following the dastardly attempt on his life in which certain members of the Fuehrer's entourage were injured, graciously dispatched a telegram on Saturday to the German leader inquiring after his condition.

WALLACE DEFEATED BY SENATOR TRUMAN

Missouri Solon Nominated as Vice-President in Chicago; Party's Planks Revealed

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, July 21.—Senator Harry S. Truman of Missouri defeated Vice-President Henry A. Wallace and was nominated as the Democratic Party's vice-presidential candidate on the second ballot at the Democratic National Convention tonight in Chicago, according to a Chicago dispatch.

Vice-President Wallace led on the first ballot, but votes from 14 favorite states on the first roll call switched to Truman on the second roll call and he won easily. Truman received 1,100 votes and Wallace, 66.

Meanwhile, proving himself the overwhelming choice of the Democratic Party for presidential candidate, the 29th Democratic National Convention nominated President Roosevelt with 1,086 votes who made his acceptance speech from a Pacific Coast naval base with the warning to the country not to "turn over this 1944 job—this world-wide job—to inexperienced immature hands."

Adopts Platform

Simultaneously, the Party delegates adopted the platform which included firstly, to speed victory, establish and maintain peace, guarantee full employment and provide prosperity.

Secondly, beginning March of 1933, the Democratic administration took a series of actions which saved the system of free enterprise. It used its powers to provide employment in industry and to save agriculture. It wrote a new Magna Carta for labor. It provided social security. It adopted an effective program of reclamation, hydro-electric power and mineral development. It found the road to prosperity through production and employment. We pledge continuance and improvement of these programs.

Thirdly, before the war came the Democratic administration succeeded in building the army, navy and air force and when the war came it succeeded in working with the Allies.

The primary and imperative duty of the United States is to wage the war with every resource available to final triumph. We pledge our support to the Atlantic Charter and the four freedoms.

While the above Democratic foreign policy is stronger than the Republican, its domestic plank represents a "painful compromise" between the opposing factions and confliction of interests within the party.

Discuss Negro Problem

The greatest difficulty was the clarification of the Democratic Party's attitude toward the treatment of 13,000,000 American Negroes mostly residing in the Southern States where "white supremacy issue" meaning discrimination against Negroes occupied much of the platform committee's attention.

As a final compromise, the platform says, "We believe racial and religious minorities should have the right to live, develop and vote equally with all citizens and share rights that is guaranteed by our Constitution. This referred particularly to the Jews and Catholics who were sometimes discriminated."

Concerning the Jews, the platform stressed the opening of Palestine to Jewish immigration and the support of a free and democratic Jewish nation.

For the platform to particularly emphasize the issue of the Jews noticeably disclose the growth of Jewish influence in the United States.

Truman's Career

Truman was born in Lamar, Missouri, on May 8, 1884 and studied at the Kansas City School of Law from 1923 to 1925. During the First World War, he was attached to the Field Artillery School at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, in 1917 and 1918. He served as captain of Battery D of the 129th Field Artillery and since 1927 has been a colonel of the Field Artillery of the U.S.A.R.C.

He was judge of the Jackson County Court from 1922 to 1924; presiding judge from 1926 to 1934; and became a member of the United States Senate from Missouri in 1935. He was instrumental in constructing $25,000,000 of highways and public buildings in Jackson County. His home is in Independence, Missouri.

BRITISH COMPELLED TO REGROUP FORCES IN SECTOR OF CAEN

Attacks on Eastern Wing of Troarn Repulsed by Germans Who Hold City

Domei

BERLIN, July 21.—Heavy losses suffered by the British 2nd army during yesterday's big battle east, southeast and south of Caen have again compelled the British command to regroup and replenish its forces. This largely accounted for the fact that yesterday forenoon was comparatively quiet on the entire battle zone.

The Germans used the lull in the fighting for bringing up reinforcements while British attacks in the afternoon were confined mostly to the sector south of Caen.

Indications are, however, that the enemy east of Orne is still striving to force a break-through into the depth of the German defense area Yesterday's attempts ended in complete failure although General Dempsey according to conservative estimate hurled into his attacks south and southeast of Caen half of his infantry divisions and more than two thirds of his tanks.

His attacks yesterday were supported by strong air force and even increased artillery fire, but apart from few slight gains could not pierce the German front to rush tanks into the hinterland.

Reich Holds Troarn

British attacks on the extreme eastern wing at Troarn were repulsed with heavy losses for the enemy and the town remained firmly in German hands. The situation remained unchanged southwest of Troarn where the Germans launched counter-pressure on the flank of the British wedge there.

The focal point of British attacks yesterday was in the sector south of Caen, where, however, the enemy storm was brought to a standstill in front of the fortified German line which now runs from just south of St. Martin to Bourguenus in a wide arc.

The bulk of the British assault columns then swung to the west to join their forces in the area west of Orne. Thus far these forces, likewise have been unable to make any gains as German thrusts drove deep wedges into their movements.

The German troops recaptured Height 72 which stands on the road leading from St. Andre to Hubert-Folie and by-passing St. Martin threw the British back to St. Andre where heavy street-fighting ensued. Minor German forces then penetrated St. Martin where it is engaged at present in street-fighting. Thus after hard fighting, German counter-attacks south of Caen by this morning have wrested back St. Martin, and St. Andre in the Orne Valley.

The British are now bringing up new tank forces southeast of Caen in the country particularly suited for tank movements and a heavy tank battle is expected in this area shortly.

Yanks Beaten Back

In the St. Lo sector, the center of American attacks has diminished considerably. General Omar Bradley yesterday dispatched only comparatively weak forces against the German positions on high ground immediately south of the city but the enemy forces were beaten back by German artillery fire.

Meanwhile, German counter-attacks on the western bank of the Vire gained ground as far as the area south of Rampan and thereby completely flanked on the west, the American forces congested in the ruins of St. Lo.

Between Vire and the western coast of Cotentin Peninsula, major fighting took place only at St. German Sur Seves where the enemy's attempt to take this village collapsed with extraordinary heavy losses.

OUR UNITS FIGHTING AGAINST FOE FORCES ON OMIYAJIMA ISLE

Imperial Headquarters Says 2 Enemy Divisions Began Landings on July 21

Imperial Japanese Forces on Omiyajima (Guam) are now fighting gallantly against an enemy force of about two divisions strong, who, on the morning of July 21, started landings at Akashi Bay and Showa Bay on the western coast of the island, the Imperial Headquarters announced in its communique issued at 4 p.m. on Saturday.

The communique follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE
4 p.m. July 22

"On the morning of July 21, an enemy force of about two divisions commenced landings at two sectors, Akashi Bay and Showa Bay, on the western coast of Omiyajima Island.

"Our Units on the spot, intercepting the enemy, are now valiantly engaged in battle."

Enemy Launches Landings

Following the landing on Saipan Island, the enemy repeatedly attacked with terrific fury Omiyajima, Tinian, Rota, Iwojima and Chichijima by means of carrier-borne aircraft, while still maintaining a powerful task force in the Mariana waters. This glaringly betrayed the enemy intention to land especially on Omiyajima. On the morning of July 21, an enemy force of about two divisions began landing on Akashi Bay and Showa Bay on the western coast of Omiyajima.

Close on the heels of furious air raids carried out for days the enemy at dusk on July 17 came approaching Omiyajima in a powerful force accompanying scores of transports.

A fierce bombardment followed.

On July 18, the enemy vessels repeated fierce bombardments in concert with ship-based planes, totaling more than 200, which carried out violent bombings.

It was on July 19 that the enemy vessels gradually invaded the Akashi and Showa Bays. The bombardment was intensified. A total of more than 200 enemy planes repeatedly made forced attacks.

The fighting increased in intensity.

Again on July 20, the enemy vessels and planes attacked without interruption.

On the morning of July 21 an enemy force, of about two divisions strong, protected by fleet artillery fire and bombing by planes, began to land in the areas of the Akashi and Showa Bays.

The Japanese Units on the island, although outnumbered, gave battle to the enemy's landing units, and at the moment are continuing their heroic fighting, undaunted by the extremely fierce attacks made by the enemy from the air, sea and land.

Enemy Raiders Repulsed
Special to the Nippon Times

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, July 22.—Although it was not ascertained, Japanese Units shot down one enemy plane on Thursday when three B 24 bombers attacked Chichijima and Hahajima islands. Damage on the Japanese side was negligible.

On the same day, Japanese Forces on Wotje repulsed 26 enemy planes that attacked the island. Damage on our side was slight.

Meanwhile, two large-sized enemy planes that attacked Yap Island were repulsed.

Also on Thursday, Omiyajima Island (Guam) was subjected to a bombardment by anti-Axis warships and an attack by 200 enemy planes. For the past two or three days the enemy bombing and bombardment operations have been intensified.

Tinian Island also on the same day was bombarded and bombed by the anti-Axis fleet and 160 enemy aircraft. Enemy activities at the Asilo airfield have recently become noticeable.

Bougainville Attack Fails
Special to the Nippon Times

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC BASE, July 22.—A formation of 16 enemy fighter planes attempted to attack our position on Bougainville Island on Thurday but they were repulsed by the Japanese Forces on the spot. No damage was reported on our side.

Rabaul Raiders Flee
Special to the Nippon Times

RABAUL, July 22.—Sixty anti-Axis aircraft attacked our positions here on Thursday. In face of our furious counter-attack, all the enemy raiders fled in confusion.

Koiso-Yonai Cabinet Takes Over

Shown above are the members of the new joint Cabinet following the investiture ceremony at the Imperial Palace on Saturday afternoon.

From left to right first row: Field Marshal Gen Sugiyama, Minister of War; Chuji Machida, Minister Without Portfolio; Prime Minister Kuniaki Koiso; and Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, Minister of the Navy. Second row: Count Hideo Kodama, Minister Without Portfolio; Ginjiro Fujihara, Minister of Munitions; and Toshio Shimada, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce. Third row: Hiromasa Matsuzaka, Minister of Justice; Hisatada Hirose, Minister of Welfare; Lieutenant-General Harashige Ninomiya, Minister of Education; Taketora Ogata, Minister Without Portfolio and President of the Board of Information. Fourth row: Sotaro Ishiwata, Minister of Finance; Shigeo Odachi, Minister of Home Affairs; Yonezo Maeda, Minister of Transportation and Communication; Kunio Miura, Chief Cabinet Secretary; Mamoru Shigemitsu, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs.

SHIGEMITSU TO PLAY A SIGNIFICANT ROLE

Acceptance of Asiatic Affairs Portfolio Natural and Proper, Says Domei

The retention of the Foreign portfolio by Mamoru Shigemitsu as a member of the Koiso-Yonai Cabinet signifies the immutable nature of the fundamental principles underlying Japan's foreign policy, comments Domei on the appointment of Mr. Shigemitsu as Foreign Minister and concurrently Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs.

It is also a sign that the elders of the diplomatic service, including former Foreign Ministers Koki Hirota and Hachiro Arita, are strongly supporting the Shigemitsu policy. Significant also is the fact that Mr. Shigemitsu, who has always been a powerful factor, overt or covert, in the administration of Greater East Asia diplomacy, has now been placed in command also of the foreign affairs front for the construction of a region of co-existence and co-prosperity, inasmuch as it manifests the inherent aim of Japan's foreign policy.

Said Most Suitable

The establishment of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs appeared to have separated Japan's Greater East Asia diplomacy from her world policy and it seemed to have run counter to the unwritten law that in pure diplomacy the Foreign Ministry should take command. As a matter of fact, however, in the formulation of the new policy toward China and the establishment of the co-prosperity region policy, Mr. Shigemitsu acted as an able adviser to Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Kazuo Aoki, thereby assuring practical unity of policy. In view of this fact, the assumption of the two posts by Mr. Shigemitsu was only natural and proper. At the same time, it was generally agreed that Mr. Shigemitsu was the most suitable man to take the two important portfolios.

The diplomatic affairs concerning Greater East Asia are likely to grow more and more brisk and crowded, so that the unification of the administration of the two Ministries in the person of Mr. Shigemitsu, is welcomed in well-informed quarters as most timely and appropriate.

Close Cooperation With Axis

Furthermore, the retention of office by the Foreign Minister clearly demonstrates to the world the foreign policy of the new Cabinet. In other words, it is needless to say that increasing closeness of relations with Germany and other allied nations will be maintained and close cooperation continued in advancing toward the consummation of the war.

With regard to relations with neighboring countries and neutral nations, it is beyond doubt that the policy of good neighborliness and friendship will be forcefully pursued as announced in the Foreign Minister's statements at the 84th Diet.

No words are necessary to explain what kind of policy the Foreign Minister pursued in dealing with the problems concerning the nations of Greater East Asia. While in China, as Ambassador, he initiated the new China policy which later materialized in the conclusion of the Sino-Japanese Alliance Pact and in the issuance of the joint Declaration of the Greater East Asiatic Nations. Not only that, the Foreign Minister's policy has been carried out in practice by the former Cabinet, in dealing with the peoples of Greater East Asia.

The diplomatic policy in relation with Greater East Asia will see no change with the reshuffle of the Cabinet personnel or rather, the same policy, so far pursued, will be further strengthened with the appointment of Foreign Minister Shigemitsu concurrently as Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister.

Koiso Congratulated By Wang Ching-wei On His Appointment

Domei

NANKING, July 22.—President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China today, sent a telegraphic message to Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso congratulating him on his appointment as Prime Minister. The message said: "Your Excellency: At a time when the War of Greater East Asia is already at the stage of decisive victory, I am glad to learn that Your Excellency has been commanded to undertake the emergency tasks of your country. Let me assure Your Excellency of my firm confidence that you will strongly enforce the national policies adopted in just appreciation of the times and bring lasting glory to your country. I wish Your Excellency the best of health."

TURKEY IS DETERMINED NOT TO ENTER CONFLICT

Anti-Axis Attempts to Exert Pressure Fruitless, Says Turkish Press

Domei

ISTANBUL, July 20.—In spite of various anti-Axis attempts to exert pressure on Turkey during the last few days, Turkey is still determined not to become involved in the war, states the Turkish press. Though the interpretations of the new Turkish concessions to the anti-Axis powers vary, the consensus of opinion in the Turkish press is that it is unnecessary for Turkey to join the belligerents.

An official statement on the American commentaries is not available but the Turkish press confirms that diplomatic negotiations are now going on between Turkey and the anti-Axis regarding increased Turkish contribution to the anti-Axis war effort.

Thus far only the benefit to the anti-Axis has been mentioned, the Turkish advantages being left undiscussed, complained Deputy Necmeddin Sadik in the Aksham. Furthermore, Sadik asserted that antiAxis, though demanding help from Turkey, were not advising Turkey of their military plans, especially those relating to the Balkans. This state of affairs has naturally resulted in mutual distrust.

It is also to be regretted, Sadik continued, that anti-Axis shipments to Turkey have been inadequate both in quantity and quality.

All other Turkish papers have been displaying a similar attitude regarding the situation now confronting Turkey.

CHINA FULLY BACKS NEW NIPPON SET-UP

Firm Resolve to Cooperate With Koise-Yonai Cabinet to Crush Enemies Voiced

Domei

NANKING, July 22.—Expressing China's firm determination to cooperate with the newly-installed Japanese Cabinet in the efforts to crush the Anglo-American foe and to establish common prosperity in Greater East Asia, the National Government of China at Nanking issued the following statement today:

In view of the important war situation, the Tojo Cabinet has resigned en bloc on July 18. Replacing the Tojo Cabinet, the Koiso-Yonai Cabinet has been formed. While the Tojo Cabinet was in office, the Imperial Rescript declaring war on America and Britain was granted, following which the Cabinet plunged into the task of prosecuting the War of Greater East Asia crushing at once the Anglo-American influence in East Asia.

The Tojo Cabinet furthermore, concluded the Sino-Japanese Alliance Pact and by calling the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations, laid the foundation of common prosperity in Greater East Asia. The services rendered to the nation by the Tojo Cabinet are so great that they will forever be remembered.

The new Cabinet has been formed and it is expected that presenting a powerful new structure it will forcefully cope with the new situation. On the basis of the spirit of our alliance pact, the National Government of China will concentrate its manpower and material strength and cooperate exclusively for the attainment of ultimate victory. This fact is specially stressed here.

KOISO-YONAI CABINET INSTALLED IN OFFICE; GEARED FOR VICTORY

General Koiso Is Prime Minister —Admiral Yonai Assumes Navy Leadership

Having completed the selection of the members of the new Cabinet and the three cabinet Bureau chiefs, General Kuniaki Koiso and Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai proceeded to the Imperial Palace at 1:30 p.m. Saturday and were received in audience by His Majesty the Emperor, to whom they submitted the list of the Cabinet members. His Imperial Majesty approved the list. Thus, at 2:30 p.m. the ceremony of investitures was duly observed in the Imperial Palace, marking the birth of a strong war Cabinet charged with the mighty task of smashing the United States and Britain.

The following is the line-up of the new Cabinet members:

Prime Minister:
General Kuniaki Koiso, Governor-General of Chosen
Foreign Minister and Concurrently Minister of Greater East-Asiatic Affairs:
Mamoru Shigemitsu
Home Minister:
Shigeo Odachi, Governor of Tokyo Metropolis
Finance Minister:
Sotaro Ishiwata, member of the House of Peers.
War Minister:
Field-Marshal Gen Sugiyama, Inspector-General of Military Education
Navy Minister:
Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai
Justice Minister:
Hiromasa Matsuzaka, Procurator-General
Education Minister:
Lieutenant-General Harushige Ninomiya
Welfare Minister:
Hisatada Hirose, member of the House of Peers
Agriculture and Commerce Minister:
Toshio Shimada, member of the House of Representatives
Munitions Minister:
Ginjiro Fujihara, Minister without Portfolio and member of the House of Peers
Minister of Transportation and Communication:
Yonezo Maeda, member of the House of Representatives
Minister without Portfolio:
Chuji Machida, member of the House of Representatives
Minister without Portfolio:
Count Hideo Kodama, member of the House of Peers
Minister without Portfolio:
Taketora Ogata, Vice-President of the Asahi Shimbun-sha.

Placed on Active List

Out of special consideration from the Throne Admiral Yonai was reinstated in active service before he assumed the Portfolio of the Navy.

The arrangement was to meet the provisions of the revised regulations governing the organization of the Navy Ministry promulgated on May 18, 1937, which limit the Navy Minister to an Admiral or a Vice-Admiral in active service and the Navy Vice-Minister to a Vice-Admiral or a Rear-Admiral in active service.

Heads Information Board

Taketora Ogata, Minister of State without Portfolio, has concurrently assumed the Presidency of the Board of Information. Kunio Miura, former Agriculture and Forestry Vice-Minister and now member of the House of Representatives, was appointed Chief Secretary of the Cabinet concurrently assuming the Directorship of the Bureau of Legislation.

Agricultural Meeting Set

Domei

ANKARA, July 21.—The next agricultural congress of Western Asia will be held in Beirut in August attended by Syria, Lebanon, Palestine, Trans-Jordan, Sudan, Yemen, Aden and Saudi-Arabia, according to a Beirut dispatch. The first congress was held two months ago in Cairo.

Nomura Made War Councilor

Admiral Naokuni Nomura, who was appointed Navy Minister of the Tojo Cabinet on July 17, was admitted into the Supreme Military Council as its member Saturday. It was announced by the Navy Ministry the same day.

YANK-CHIANG TIES SUFFER BIG JOLT

Columnist Pearson's Article Exposing True Situation in Chungking Upsets U.S.

By KAZUMARO UNO
Special to the Nippon Times

An internal crisis is threatening Chungking today as a direct result of betrayal by their alleged friend, the British and the Americans.

On the return of U.S. Vice-President Henry Wallace to Washington from Chungking, one of the foremost news columnists in America, Drew Pearson, blew the mask off the hypocritic faces of the so-called pro-Chungking Americans. The nationally known writer credited his source of information to diplomatic reports and many persons accompanying Vice-President Wallace.

Among the startling disclosures made by Drew Pearson were the following:

1. Millions of Chinese have never heard of President Chiang Kai-shek and many consider Madame Chiang an American upstart.

Yank Newsmen Muzzled

2. American newsmen are virtually prisoners and are under the strictest censorship.

3. Moreover, the relations between the United States and Chungking are bad. Ambassador Gauss was not received because Chiang Kai-shek was "busy."

4. Palace politics are intense and Chiang is in a muddle and the control of China is at stake.

5. Warlords jockey for control and do not like Madame Chiang Kai-shek. Madame Chiang has hard sledding. She is childless. Madame Chiang is his third wife and for a time, Chiang went back to his Number I wife. That is one reason she came to the United States. Now there is talk of a girl, 16 years of age, the niece of a warlord who wants to get Chiang away from American ideas.

6. Many of the warlords were educated in Japan and would prefer first, to fight the Russians, second, the British, and third, the United States. Least of all, the Japanese.

These are only six of many points brought to light before the American people in his syndicated column widely read in the United States.

Undoubtedly, Mr. Pearson's report caused a sensation in America—and I know it must have been a blow to the pro-American groups in Chungking. However, certain facts in Mr. Pearson's report have been common knowledge to many American diplomats, correspondents and "Old China Hand." Perhaps, the only reason they have never appeared in print before in America's press was due to the former policy dictated by Elmer Davis regarding articles pertaining to Chungking. How else could Mr. Pearson have written so frankly on a forbidden subject?

In analysing the Drew Pearson report, I have noticed the following facts:

1. The report appeared in the American newspapers, within a few days after Vice President Wallace's return to Washington.

2. Pearson knew of Madame Chiang Kai-shek's departure from Chungking for the United States.

3. John Morris, Far East Manager of United Press, at one time dean of American correspondents in Japan and China, died under mysterious circumstances in New York after Drew Pearson's story appeared in the newspapers. John Morris's death was reported to be a suicide. The late John Morris was a close friend of Madame Chiang Kai-shek and Mr. Drew Pearson.

Mission Seen Important

4. The forthcoming visit of Madame Chiang Kai-shek was believed to be an important mission—probably a follow-up of Vice-President Wallace's visit to Chungking, to take advantage of numerous promises committed by Henry Wallace, before the coming election at which it is not altogether impossible that Mr. Wallace and even Mr. Roosevelt will be out of the White House and their previous commitments to Chungking nullified.

5. Washington is fully aware of the critical situation faced by General Chiang Kai-shek, particularly his failure to reach a complete agreement with the Communists.

At any rate, I see at least two purposes served by Drew Pearson's startling report. First, it prevented Madame Chiang Kai-shek, who has already reached Argentina, from proceeding to Washington. After such a scandalous disclosure on the private life of the Generalissimo and herself, how can she face the American public? Up until now, she had been very successful in keeping the private life of the Generalissimo and herself from public curiosity. Second, it confirmed publicly the official report made by Vice-President Wallace to the exclusive members of the Roosevelt clique in Washington. There is little room left to doubt that Henry Wallace in his confidential report disclosed the true nature of the Chungking Regime. Maybe, he even exaggerated it—then advised President Roosevelt to "take complete control over the Chiang Kai-shek government" as soon as possible, otherwise, the American war aims and postwar policy toward East Asia would be in vain. And once President Roosevelt is convinced, he would need the support of the people to carry out his imperialistic war in East Asia. For this reason, he permitted Drew Pearson's story to appear in print with the blessing of Elmer Davis's Office of War Information. I understand Madame Chiang Kai-shek's personal friend, Owen Lattimore refuted Drew Pearson's column, but the damage was done and nothing ever came of it. Madame Chiang is in Argentina for her health. Maybe she and Mrs. Kung are tired of living under adverse conditions in Chungking. There's plenty of beefsteak, ice cream, coffee with cream and sugar down in Argentina. While up in Washington, Roosevelt and Henry Wallace are busy trying to win the presidential election. There's a lot at stake for Franklin Delano Roosevelt and the Roosevelt Dynasty—particularly in China.

Few Americans will deny that a total victory and unconditional surrender are merely wartime slogans and wishful thinking for idealistic Americans. Walter Lippmann, in his latest book "American War Aims," proposed that the entire world be separated into two spheres of influence: The United States and Soviet Russia. America would extend its influence to the Atlantic sphere, including England, western Europe, and Latin America. The other part of the world would be placed under Soviet influence. Mr. Lippmann in the same book severely criticized the Anglo-Saxon pre-war Far Eastern policy and openly admitted that Japan had a motive for attacking Pearl Harbor. It is obvious that the American author is encouraging Soviet appeasement in order that the United States can win the war and benefit from it—yes, appease Soviet Russia at the expense of her own allies Britain and Chungking.

The internal crisis faced by Chungking today will be determined in favor of the Chinese people only when Chungking's leaders realize that their true friends are not the British and Americans who already have a long record of crime in China and who allege themselves to be friends of China today and behind whose benevolent gestures are arrogance, greed, and ulterior motives designed to benefit themselves first, last, and always.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

July 21

Heavy retaliation fire is continuing on greater London.

Southeast and south of Caen, the enemy with strong infantry and tank forces continued his attacks but was not able to achieve any essential gain of ground. In the area northwest of St. Lo, our troops smashed all enemy attacks. In the fighting on July 18 and 20, 200 enemy tanks were destroyed in the Normandy area. Our bomber formations sank one enemy destroyer and heavily damaged two others in the waters west of Brest.

In mopping-up operations in the French area, 285 terrorists were killed.

Along the remaining fronts, the enemy at many points made several local but unsuccessful attacks. The 16th S.S. Panzer Division Reichsfuehrer S.S. commanded by S.S. Gruppenfuehrer and Lieutenant-General Simon, distinguished itself in the heavy fighting on the Ligurian coast.

Our torpedo-boats damaged two British E-boats in the Gulf of Genoa.

On the Eastern Front, fighting in the Lemberg area and on the upper Bug is continued with undiminished violence. Our divisions continued to offer stiff resistance to the Soviets and inflicted heavy losses to the enemy. One panzer grenadier division alone destroyed 101 enemy tanks within the last few days.

North of Brest-Litovsk, the troops of the army and Waffen S.S. threw back the Soviets in counter-attacks and several enemy spearheads were surrounded and wiped out. East of Bialystok, the enemy broke into our positions and embittered fighting is in progress here. Northwest of Grodno, Soviet fighting groups were thrown back in counter-attacks.

Along the road from Kaunas to Dvinsk as well as between Dvinsk and Lake Peipus, the Soviets attacked at numerous points strongly supported by tanks and battleplanes but the enemy attacks were repulsed or checked. A large number of enemy tanks was destroyed.

In the northern sector, the 252nd Silesian Infantry Division, commanded by Lieutenant-General Melzer, and the 32nd Grenadier Regiment under the command of Colonel von Werder distinguished themselves by special bravery.

Our battleplane squadrons dispersed Soviet tank formations and supply columns, destroying 58 tanks and more than 300 vehicles. The enemy lost 55 aircraft in aerial combats.

Our patrol vessels destroyed five Soviet bombers over the Gulf of Finland while our bomber formations last night again made heavy attacks against the railway stations of Minsk and Modoleczno.

U.S. bomber formations attacked western, southwestern and central Germany from the south and west causing damage and casualties especially in Friedrichshafen, Wetzlar and Leipzig. Our A.A. defense forces downed 47 enemy planes including 45 four-engined bombers.

British air formations raided the Rhenish-Westphalian territory last night and also bombed Hamburg. So far, 39 enemy four-engined bombers have been downed.

Our bombers attacked targets in southeastern England.

GERMANS RESISTING SOVIET OFFENSIVES

Upper Bug Area Is Main Battle Ground Where Reich Forces Defending Western Bank

Domei

BERLIN, July 21.—Although the Soviets have started a strong offensive and are employing infantry divisions of unprecedented size, it is not an offensive advance on the whole connected broad front, but rather a splitting of fighting actions in the struggle of concentrated masses for several centers of gravity.

On the other hand, however, a stiffening of German resistance is becoming more and more apparent. The appearance of increased German reserves is becoming increasingly evident in their counter-thrusts and even large-scale counter-attacks.

The focal point of the entire struggle is still situated at the upper Bug where the main German fighting lines on the western bank of the river are defending themselves remarkably against all onslaughts.

Objective Is Lemberg

General Shukov is attacking there from the Tarnopol-Brody area in a general westerly direction while the Soviet command appears to forego the thrust into the Carpathian area at present. General Shukov's objective is Lemberg. He is attempting to attack on the broad front and by-passing the city area outflank the city to the north and south for an encirclement. His attacks yesterday on both sides of the city were checked by stubborn German resistance and suffered severe losses. In this fighting alone, the Soviets lost 59 tanks.

Farther north, Soviet divisions are rushing with steadily increasing pressure against the river, but failed to force a break-through despite several dents for which heavy fighting is now going on.

The most outstanding development in the central sector was the fierce German counter-thrust launched by infantry and tank divisions against the Soviet wedge north of Pripet directed against Brest-Litovsk. Soviet spearheads there were cut off three days ago, and yesterday a large-scale German counter-attack threw back the bulk of the Soviet forces and annihilated the advanced spearheads.

Fierce fighting also developed yesterday in the central sector at river crossings and the lake area. And only east of Bialystok, the Soviets succeeded to dent the German defense positions at some points while inspired German counter-attacks frustrated Soviet attempts at gaining a foothold on the western bank of the upper reaches of the Niemen.

Soviet Attempts Fail

Soviet break-through attempts in the lake district south of Dvinsk failed to make any headway while also two Soviet assaults against Niemen south and southeast of Kovno between Kovno and Dvinsk were frustrated. This fighting is the first large-scale Soviet reconnaissance thrusts by strong forces previously reported concentrated in the Vilna area.

On the German northern front, no new enterprises were undertaken north of Dvina in the direction of Dvinsk. The Soviets on the other hand extended their offensive operation down to Lake Peipus, but their thrusts yesterday were only of local character. Only on both sides of the highway leading to Riga did large masses of troops make a thrust against the German positions east of the Latvian border. German positions again withstood all Soviet waves of attack. Obviously the Soviet command intends to carry out attacks in the whole area between Lvov and Pskov frontally in an east westerly direction. German countermeasures are successfully halting this offensive especially due to action by German reserve divisions.

It has just been learned that the Soviets with several rifle divisions and two tank corps attacked the deep flank of the German position in the northern sector yesterday, but were repulsed after losing 67 tanks and some dents were ironed out. Numerous attacks against the new German positions between Ostrov and Pleskau broke down in the forefield of the German positions with heavy losses.

TOJO FELICITATES HITLER

Says Assassination Incident Bolsters Axis War Resolve

Former Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo on July 21 sent a telegram of good fate to Chancellor Adolf Hitler on the failure of the assasination attempt. Lieutenant-General Hiroshi Oshima, Japanese Ambassador to Germany, handed the message to the Fuehrer. The message follows:

"I express my heartfelt good fate on the complete failure of the dastardly assassination plot. It is my firm belief that the present incident will only serve to strengthen further the determination of the peoples of both Germany and Japan to fight the current war to a victorious finish."

Press Comments

Saturday, July 22

IMPORTANCE OF POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

ASAHI—The people are most expectant of the results of the Cabinet change. They expect the mergence of a new Government that will steadily lead the way to victory.

The new Cabinet no doubt will have many difficult problems to settle. One of them, we wish to point out in particular, is the political aspect of the World War. This is nothing new but with the rapid development of the war situation the matter has taken on an especially pressing character. This is the more so as the United States and Britain have been discussing post-war plans.

While, on the one hand, the United States and Britain are covertly in conflict, they are seeking, on the other hand, to work together against the growing influence of the Soviet Union who, they believe, is bound to become their greatest enemy in the future. The discrepancy in the war aims, conflic. of interests and friction of purposes are all manifestations of the internal struggle now raging in the anti-Axis camp. At the same time, it is not to be ignored that in spite of these differences, the United States and Britain have mapped out a plan for the conduct of the war, dreaming to end it quickly.

In Europe and in the Pacific, the enemy is carrying on large-scale offensives. The enemy claims these developments to be part of their world campaign and the final stage of the war. Before beginning these world-wide offensives, the enemy held the Moscow, Cairo and Teheran conferences and adopted the Teheran formula. Britain called an Empire conference and announced her resolutions marking her entry into the decisive phase of the war. The United States and Britain are now preparing to hold another four-Power conference and they want also to deliberate on world currencies, world aviation, petroleum and the reconstruction of Europe.

Such is the political side of the World War. Along with the intensification of the armed conflict, the importance of political warfare has increased. The big problem before Japan should be political leadership as well as a thorough prosecution of the war.

PLAN TO ASSASSINATE REICHSFUEHRER HITLER

YOMIURI-HOCHI—The exact nature of the assassination plot against Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler has not yet been revealed but if any person or group of persons had imagined that they could bring about the downfall of the Hitler regime by such means nothing could have been more ridiculous. Reichsfuehrer Hitler, it is true, is the supreme leader of Germany and there can be no doubt that he is in a position to direct the destiny of his country. But even if he should fall by the hand of an assassin, it is inconceivable that the Germany he has built up should collapse. For the great National Socialist organization that has been built up under his leadership is not such a feeble structure as to crumble with his destruction in the flesh.

When the present World War broke out, the Fuehrer designated Grand Marshal Hermann Goering as his successor. Moreover, the National Socialist organization is full of able leaders who are faithful disciples of the Fuehrer and are carrying on the work planned out by the Fuehrer. Thus an assassination attempt on the person of the Fuehrer, whether successful or not, is powerless to shake the German national fabric.

Germany is now engaged in arduous fighting on four fronts, namely, Normandy, Italy, Eastern Europe and the air fighting over Germany. In Normandy, the anti-Axis forces are making little progress owing to the skilled maneuvers of the Germans but still they are advancing, if slowly. On July 19, the Germans evacuated St. Lo, a strategic point in Normandy. On the Italian Front, the Germans have inflicted severe damage on the anti-Axis forces but after terrific fighting in the city of Rivoli have withdrawn to the northern side of the city. In Italy, the Germans are shortening their front in order to stop the enemy in the mountainous region of the north, so that their withdrawals are only part of their scheme but it must be remembered that the Italian campaign has an important bearing on the war situation in Normandy and the situation in the Balkans. Thus, the Italian front requires the closest watching.

The United States and Britain have called the fighting in Normandy their Second Front and drawn the attention of the world to that one theater of war, but we cannot help focussing even greater attention on the Eastern Front and the air war over Germany. The Red Army has already prepared an encirclement formation around the Baltic States and is planning to break through the center of Poland. Part of its strength is already pressing on the border of East Prussia. Anglo-American airmen are continually raiding Germany and ruthlessly bombing Berlin, and the cities of central, western and southern Germany.

We are convinced of the ultimate victory of Germany, but are not blind to the serious effects of the development of the two fronts on the whole European war situation. It is inevitable for a belligerent to fall sometimes into difficulties when she is conducting a tremendious war over practically the entire face of Europe. We need not be pessimistic about the present situation, but in order to overcome the present difficulties, exceptional exertions must be necessary on the part of the German nation. We rejoice in the fortunate escape of the Fuehrer from the dastardly attempt and believe that under the leadership of this great man Germany will concentrate all her fighting power and march on to victory.

ENEMY'S ADVANCE IN ITALY STOPPED

Heavy Losses Inflicted on Yanks Pushing on Ligurian Road Toward Pisa

Domei

BERLIN, July 21.—American forces yesterday launched an attack along the Ligurian coastal road from Pontedera toward Pisa but were temporarily stopped by German rear-guards who inflicted serious losses. German troops subsequently withdrew gradually northward along the coastal road to Leghorn.

There was nothing special to report from the other sectors, but in view of the fresh reinforcements which the American and British armies brought up yesterday on both the western and eastern wings of the wide front, a large-scale offensive is expected on both coastal sectors.

The anti-Axis forces now stand at the Arno River near Pontedera while farther east they have slowly advanced closer to the lower reaches of this river. The American 5th Army is still busy with preparations of their expected large-scale attack on the Arno line.

The left wing of the British 8th Army which from the basin of Arezzo advanced into the upper Arno Valley has been stopped by powerful German resistance northwest of Montevacchi.

In the Upper Tiber Valley and in the Umbrian Apennine, enemy pressure is slight, but in the Adriatic sector the fighting is fierce and costly for the enemy attempting to cross the Esino River. At present, the Germans are engaged with Polish and British units between Jesi and Roccapriora.

REICH FOILS BRITISH RAID

Many Lancasters Blasted Over Belgium, Holland, West Germany

Domei

BERLIN, July 21.—Fierce aerial combats developed last night over Belgium, Holland and Western Germany when numerous German night fighters intercepted British bomber formations which in strength of about 300 planes penetrated Western Germany.

German night fighters attacked the enemy squadrons at the coast and a substantial number of four-engined bombers mostly Lancasters were shot down before reaching the Reich border.

The enemy formations were constantly attacked and pursued and once again a large number of them either crashed immediately or those heavily damaged crashed later over the coastal area or over the channel.

Air duels also took place over Northern France when German fighters attacked enemy air formations which had penetrated into that area.

RALLY HELD AT SHANGHAI

Domei

SHANGHAI, July 21.—A grand mass meeting was held at Hongkew Park yesterday at 7 a.m. at which the 100,000 Japanese residents of Shanghai vowed to follow the gallant men of the Saipan Defense Corps in the crushing of America and Britain.

Participating in the grand rally were the Japanese Consul-General, the representatives of the Army and Navy in Shanghai and tens of thousands of Japanese residents. Prayers were offered for the spirits of the Saipan Defense Corps and stirring speeches delivered by several speakers.

Prayers were also offered at the Shanghai Shrine for sure victory. The roused feelings of the Shanghai residents found expression in big donations to the Army and Navy, totalling 15,000,000 yuan for the two days of July 19 and 20.

DYNAMITE METEORS HARASS LONDONERS

Populace's Health Is Greatly Affected Due to Increasing Fear of V-1 Raids

Domei

GENEVA, July 20.—An ever-increasing fear of the V-1 is causing a most unsatisfactory state of affairs among the London people who cannot find rest either in body or spirit, writes James Gray in an article in the South African.

Though the people are becoming somewhat accustomed to the underground life as was the case in 1931 and are trying to follow Prime Minister Winston Churchill's advice to catch a few hours of much-needed sleep in underground shelters, they are often awakened by the noise of the V-1. Such interrupted rests and the constant waiting for the sound of the V-1 explosions, are having a most disastrous effect on the overstrained nerves of the Londoners, emphasized the correspondent.

It is practically impossible to know beforehand where the explosion will occur, says Gray, for he himself has been deceived in regard to the distance of the explosion. Twice on the same day a great tremor shook his entire street, making the people think that the foundations of all the houses had been torn away. Huge black clouds could be seen over the place where the explosion had occurred.

"Each time I calculated the distance, and each time I was wrong," declared the correspondent. "All public air-raid shelters are overcrowded now. It is really worse than during the blitz period. Many people never come out of their cellars. "The subway stations are crowded two hours before the blackout begins."

Stressing the fact that things might be much worse if this were all happening during winter, Gray pointed out that though some people believed the flying bombs would stop in winter, others think that the Germans have something still worse in store for the British for winter. Some are even convinced that the V-1 will soon be devastating other parts of England and not London alone, the correspondent said.

V-1 Menaces Harbors

Domei

STOCKHOLM, July 20.—Increasing considerably during the last 48 hours, the flying bombs have been coming in groups at regular intervals, reports the Exchange Telegraph. While some are aimed at certain bases in London, others are concentrated on the harbors of southern England.

Cannot Stop V-1's

Domei

LISBON, July 20.—Herbert Morrison, British Home Secretary on Friday was again compelled to declare in the House of Commons that until now the attack of the flying bombs could not be warded off. He added, however, that the German long-distance weapon was being combatted with all available means.

In this connection, he warned the British people again of the dangers caused by the German flying bombs in London. If possible all women and children should leave London, he said. Morrison also announced that measures for the evacuation of London had been prepared ever since September last year.

BURMA INDIANS HOLD RALLY

Netaji Bose Lauds Unity of Compatriots in Freedom Fight

Domei

BURMA BASE, July 22.—On the occasion of the anniversary of the founding of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind held yesterday, the Indians conducted a grand rally at a certain place in Burma in the presence of their leader, Subhas Chandra Bose.

In a stirring speech delivered at the meeting, Netaji Bose lauded the wonderful cooperation manifested by the Indians in East Asia in the independence movement. He furthermore expressed high hopes that the 3,000,000 Indians will rouse themselves in the general mobilization movement.

REICH MILITARY CHANGES

Himmler Appointed Commander of Home Army Replacing Fromm

Domei

BERLIN, July 21.—The Fuehrer's Headquarters today announced the following military changes:

Reich Home Minister Heinrich Himmler was appointed Commander of the Home Army in place of Colonel-General Fromm.

Panzer General Heinz Guderian was appointed Chief of General Army Staff replacing General Zeitzler who retired due to illness.

Colonel-General Hans Weurgen Schumpf was appointed Commander of the Home Air Force under Marshal Hermann Goering, Minister of Air.

Manchou Emperor Gives Decoration To General Umezu

Domei

HSINKING, July 21.—His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo on July 18 graciously presented the Grand Order of the Lanhwa to General Yoshijiro Umezu, recently appointed Chief of the Japanese Army General Staff. He was formerly the Commander of the Kwantung Army and concurrently Ambassador to Manchoukuo. The presentation was made in appreciation of General Umezu's great contributions over a long period of years in the defense of the northern borders.

BOSE TO CONTINUE STRUGGLE TILL END

Will Keep Up Armed Fight Till India Free Regardless of Developments in Country

Domei

CERTAIN BURMA BASE.—While the development of the new proposal Mahatma Gandhi reportedly made to Mohammed Ali Jinnah, President of the Indian Muslim League, through Chakravarti Rajagopalachariar, is attracting the keen attention of the public, Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, on July 17 issued a statement concerning this problem, reiterating that he will keep on his armed struggle against Britain until complete independence is gained, regardless of whatever changes that may take place in India in the future.

The gist of his statement is as follows:

"It is difficult to see Gandhi's true intentions through newspaper reports or radio broadcasts. As I have no full information on the issue at present, I might refrain from commenting on Gandhi's statement for the time being, but I wish to clarify my stand here again.

"Nothing satisfies me except India's complete independence and the complete withdrawal of the British from India. I have fought up to date for this specific purpose. At the time a number of Indian National Congress members attempted to accept the British autonomous plan, I flatly opposed it, as demonstrated at the Calcutta session of the Indian National Congress held in December, 1928. Furthermore, since 1939, I and my supporters have resolutely opposed any scheme which compromises with the British Government. I am now away from India, but I believe that the majority of the members of the Indian National Congress and of the Indian populace will resolutely oppose any compromise with the British Government. It is undeniable that this anti-British faction is under unfavorable circumstances because the majority of their leaders are now in prison and they will be kept imprisoned as long as the British stay in India. However, nobody can slight the influence of this anti-compromising faction.

"I and those who are now acting with me resolutely declare that we will not lay down our arms until India's complete independence is attained. And whatever compromise may take place in India with the British Government, this determination will not be moved even an inch."

LAVAL VOICES SYMPATHY

Congratulates Hitler on Escape From Death

Domei

VICHY, July 20.—Premier Pierre Laval on Friday expressed his indignation over the attempted assassination of Chancellor Adolf Hitler in the following telegram sent to Reich Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop:

"With profound emotion I heard of the attempt on the person of the Fuehrer. I would be grateful to Your Excellency if you would convey to the Fuehrer the indignation I feel over this criminal act. Please convey to the Fuehrer also my congratulations over the fact that he escaped death."

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Correspondents—In the principal cities at home and abroad.
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Vice-Governor: Seiichiro Arai, Esq.
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1.—Loans on the security of public bonds or debentures and shares, estates (zaidan), specified land and buildings.
2.—Subscription and underwriting of public bonds or debentures.
3.—Deposits and safe custody of valuables.
4.—Discounting of bills.
Other Banking business sanctioned by the Minister of State for Finance in accordance with Ordinance.

ITALIANS TO FORM NEW FORMATIONS

Present Reich-Fascist Talks Discuss Employment of Units on War Front

Domei

MILAN, July 21.—Announcement of the employment of new Italian formations of the Italian Social Republic on the front is expected here soon and it is believed that the present German-Italian discussions are dealing with this matter.

A report from Premier Benito Mussolini's headquarters published in the Pomeriggio evening edition of the Correrie della Sera stated last night that extensive regrouping of Italian troops is now taking place for a new large-scale employment of newly formed Italian units.

It said that all Italian volunteer formations which have partly been employed for front service in Italy have been withdrawn to other fighting fronts and again regrouped with new units.

Mussolini's headquarters, pointed out that the Italian troops will be employed at the front as well as in the fighting against bandits and partisans.

Italian volunteers who reported for front service in Italy after the armistice have been formed into battalions while troops trained in Germany have been formed into divisions.

Italian airmen, too, have been withdrawn from the front and in July they repeatedly scored successes as fighters and torpedo pilots against superior American bomber formations and strongly protected convoys.

Meanwhile, Italian troops outside of Italy are continuing to be employed at different tasks. In Germany and France, special Italian smokescreen commandos are operating while in Budapest Italians are employed in the air defense. Also in Montenegro, Greece and on the Aegean Islands, German and Italian units are closely cooperating against the enemy.

Hitler Meets Duce

Domei

BERLIN, July 21.—The Fuehrer immediately after the abortive criminal attempt on his life held long talks with the Duce which was also attended by Reich Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, the Wilhelmstrasses spokesman said today. The talks concerned mainly the new regrouping of the Italian troops.

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REICH LAUDS SPIRIT OF SAIPAN HEROES

Germans Confident Chance Will Be Taken to Deal Fatal Blow on Enemy

Domei

BERLIN, July 19.—The German people are exprtssing profound admiration at the spiritual strength of the Japanese Forces so well displayed in the gallant stand of the Saipan defenders against powerful enemy forces, the self-blasting of the heroes of Saipan and the change in the Japanese Army and Navy heads have made a deep impression on the German people.

Reports from the American side admit the huge losses in the Saipan operations and a note of warning is sounded to the American people saying "It is no easy task to fight against an army of this type and the road to Tokyo is still far off."

The German people are fully cognizant of the situation in the Pacific as the anti-Axis camp, impatient for a decisive battle, has strengthened their counter-offensives almost at the same time in both the eastern and western battlegrounds. Both Japan and Germany, in order to defend the vast territory brought under their control, have taken the line of operations into the inner defense circle. It is unavoidable that, as in the case of Normandy, the anti-Axis forces should be successful to a certain extent in a certain area inasmuch as they are able to concentrate their forces in vital spots of their own choice.

As the anti-Axis forces approach nearer to the main position, the counter-offensive power of the defending forces will be correspondingly strengthened. Therefore, the German people are confident that Japan and Germany will take full advantage of the situation to deal decisive blows on the anti-Axis forces and pave the way to ultimate victory.

Germany is bringing her scientific knowledge into full play and is turning out new retaliatory weapons, like the V-1, one after another. The old European concepts of warfare have been completely altered by the appearance of self-blasting aerial units and one-man torpedoes. She has included in her tactics the Japanese style of fighting.

At the same time, the German people expect Japan to strengthen further her fighting power, both spiritually and materially, under the guidance of the new leading body, and fully display hereafter her real strength and worth.

FOREIGN PUPILS' SCHOOL IN KARUIZAWA GIVES PLAY

Children Render Stevenson's 'Robin and Ben' and Shakespeare's 'Tempest'

To mark the end of their summer term, the pupils of Mr. Frank's school in Karuizawa gave an entertainment on July 15 from 3 p.m. to which parents and friends were invited.

The program began with a dramatic recitation of Robert Louis Stevenson's epic poem entitled "Robin and Ben, or The Pirate and the Apothecary." The role of Robin was played by Miss Mildred Evans and that of Ben by Miss Ella Dinaburg.

The second number on the program was a talk on education by Dr. L. Frank, in which he asked the full cooperation of the parents in the education of their children.

Third on the program was a rendition of Shakespeare's "Tempest." The play began by the reading of Charles and Mary Lamb's interpretation of "Tempest" by Miss Suzanne Baenziger up to the introduction of Prospero and Miranda's first conversation. The part of Prospero was played by Master Gregory Moiseef while Ferdinand's role was taken by Miss Victoria Mizrahi.

This is the first time in the history of Karuizawa that a school for foreign children, open all year round, gave such a program.

The school reopens for the autumn term on Monday, August 21. Two new departments will be added, namely, a kindergarten and a high school, for which separate auditoriums will be put into use.

Rites Held for Saipan Dead

Solemn memorial services for the spirits of the Japanese residents of Saipan, who met glorious death in the defense of the island, were held at 1 p.m. on Saturday at the Zojoji Temple in Shiba under the joint auspices of the Japan Buddhist Association and the Tokyo Buddhist Organization. Prayers were also offered for the victorious consummation of the war and for the bestowal of divine protection on the Empire.

Sawamoto Reaches Kure

Admiral Yorio Sawamoto, new Commander-in-Chief of Kure Naval Station, arrived at Kure Station at 3:45 p.m. on Friday. Immediately following his arrival, he gave his first instructions at the First Conference Hall in the Naval Station.

NEW CABINET MEMBERS

Brief careers of the newly-appointed members of the Koiso-Yonai Cabinet are given below:

GENERAL KUNIAKI KOISO
Prime Minister

Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso, born in Yamagata Prefecture in 1880, graduated from the Military Academy and was appointed sub-Lieutenant in 1901. After serving successively as commander of the 51st Infantry Regiment, Director of the General Affairs Section of the Army Aviation Headquarters, a divisional chief of the Army General Staff, Director of the Military Affairs Bureau of the War Ministry, Vice-Minister of War, Chief-of-Staff of the Kwantung Army in 1932, Commander of the Fifth Division in 1934, he was appointed Commander of the Chosen Army in 1935. In 1937 he was promoted to a full general and was placed on the retired list in 1938. He was appointed Governor-General of Chosen in May, 1942.

MAMORU SHIGEMITSU
Foreign Minister and Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister

Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu, 58, who has concurrently assumed the post of Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister, is a native of Oita Prefecture. He lost one of his legs in a bomb outrage at the time of the Shanghai Incident in 1931. Under Count Yasuya Uchida and Koki Hirota, he served as Foreign Vice-Minister.

When the new Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister was stationed in the Soviet Union as Ambassador, he skilfully solved the Changkufeng Incident in 1937. In the following year, he went to London as Ambassador.

At the time of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, he was dispatched to China as Ambassador, where he manifested his superb diplomatic capacity in the face of a difficult situation.

In April, last year, he became Foreign Minister replacing Masayuki Tani who is at present Japanese Ambassador to China. As Foreign Minister, Mr. Shigemitsu's service has been great in the diplomatic sphere in connection with the construction of Greater East Asia, as well as in renewing the Japan-Soviet Fishery Treaty and in settling the issues relating to the Japanese concessions in Northern Karafuto.

As he has always upheld that the Japanese foreign diplomacy can best be manifested in pushing forward Japan's plan for the construction of Greater East Asia, much is expected of his future activities as Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister.

SHIGEO ODACHI
Home Minister

Home Minister Shigeo Odachi hails from Shimane Prefecture. He is 53 years old. After graduating from Tokyo Imperial University he entered the Home Ministry. He was appointed Governor of Fukui Prefecture in 1932. In 1934 he was engaged by the Manchoukuo Government and took up the post of Director of the Bureau of Legislation of the Manchoukuo State Council and later that of Director-General of the General Affairs Bureau of the same Council.

With the outbreak of the China Affair he was appointed adviser to the Special Service Department of the North China Expeditionary Forces and later became adviser to the Provisional Government of the Chinese Republic, now defunct.

Mr. Odachi was Home Vice-Minister under Home Minister Naoshi Ohara of the Abe Cabinet and also under Home Minister Count Hideo Kodama of the Yonai Cabinet. In 1942 he was sent to Shonan and was appointed the first Mayor of the Shonan Special Municipality in March of the same year. After making efforts in the construction of Shonan after the fall of Singapore he came back home and was appointed the first Governor of Tokyo Metropolis.

SOTARO ISHIWATA
Finance Minister

Sotaro Ishiwata, the new Finance Minister, is 54 years old and was born in Tokyo. He is the son of Toshiichi Ishiwata, a former member of the Privy Council. A cheerful, broadminded man, he is well received in various quarters as a man of justice and righteousness.

Mr. Ishiwata graduated from the Law Department of Tokyo Imperial University in 1916 and entered the service of the Finance Ministry. At the time of the first Konoye Cabinet in 1937 he was Vice-Minister of Finance under Okinori Kaya and Seihin Ikeda. He assumed the post of Finance Minister in January, 1939 in the Hiranuma Cabinet but resigned his post in August of the same year.

In January, 1940, he became Chief Secretary in the Yonai Cabinet. Since then he has filled the post of Secretary-General of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association. Appointed Economic Adviser to the Nanking Government in October, 1942, Minister Ishiwata exerted his efforts for the strengthening of the National Government's finances.

Taking over the post of Finance Minister from Mr. Kaya in February of this year, Minister Ishiwata with his wide knowledge and rich experience has shown his unrivalled capability in dealing with the wartime finances of the Tojo Cabinet.

FIELD-MARSHAL GEN SUGIYAMA
War Minister

Born in Kokura, War Minister Field-Marshal Gen Sugiyama, now 65 years old, graduated from the Military Academy at the same time with General Koiso, the new Prime Minister, General Shunroku Hata, Commander-in-Chief of the China Expeditionary Forces, and Lieutenant-General Heisuke Yanagawa, former Justice Minister.

After graduating from the Army Staff College, he was stationed in England and France and in 1928 he was appointed Director of the Military Affairs Bureau of the War Ministry; in 1930, acting Vice-Minister of War, then promoted lieutenant-general, later appointed Vice-Minister of War, a divisional commander, Director of the Army Aviation Headquarters; in 1934, Vice-Chief of the Army General Staff and President of the Army Staff College; in 1936, Inspector-General of Military Education and a member of the Supreme War Council.

In the same year he was promoted general and in 1937, he was appointed War Minister in the Hayashi Cabinet. When the first Konoye Cabinet succeeded the latter, he was again recommended as War Minister. In 1938, he succeeded the General Count Hisaichi Terauchi as Supreme Commander of the Expeditionary Forces in North China and distinguished himself on the first line.

In June, last year, in recognition of his services he was granted the title of Field-Marshal. On July 18, he returned to his old post of Inspector-General of Military Education accompanying the separation of military command from military administration. Thus, for the third time, he has been appointed War Minister.

MITSUMASA YONAI
Navy Minister

Navy Minister Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai was born in Iwate Prefecture in 1880 as eldest son of Ukemasa Yonai. He was graduated from the Naval Academy and immediately entered the Navy service.

Since then he has occupied many key posts, including the commander of the warships Fuso, Mutsu and others, Commander of the Chinkai Naval Port, Commander-in-Chief of the Third Fleet, Commander-in-Chief of the Saseho Naval Station and later that of the Yokosuka Naval Station. Later, he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet succeeding Admiral Osami Nagano.

In April, 1937, he was promoted to a full admiral. He was appointed Navy Minister of the Hirota Cabinet. He held the same important post in the succeeding Hayashi, Konoye and Hiranuma cabinets during 1937 and 1939. On his resignation from the Hiranuma Cabinet he was admitted into the Supreme Military Council in August, 1939. It was in January, 1940, that he formed the Yonai Cabinet which resigned en bloc in July of the same year.

HIROMASA MATSUZAKA
Justice Minister

Hiromasa Matsuzaka, 61, newly-appointed Justice Minister, replacing Michiyo Iwamura, hails from Kyoto and was graduated from Tokyo Imperial University in 1910.

In solving the so-called March 15th and April 16th Incidents, he proved his worth. In 1933 he became a procurator of the Supreme Court and in the same year assumed the post of Vice-President of the Tokyo Appellate Court. Two years later, he was appointed Director of the Bureau of Criminal Affairs of the Justice Ministry. In 1939, he became chief procurator and two years later, Procurator-General of the Supreme Court.

Though the new Justice Minister looks gentle outwardly, he is a man of strong will, most suitable to handle difficult issues attendant upon wartime.

LIEUT.-GEN. HARUSHIGE NINOMIYA
Education Minister

Lieutenant General Harushige Ninomiya, new Education Minister, is 66 years old. He was graduated from the Military Academy in the same class as Prime Minister General Koiso, Field-Marshal Gen Sugiyama, Field-Marshal Shunroku Hata and others. At the time of the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident he was Vice-Chief of the Army General Staff. He retired from active service in 1934 after serving as Commander of the Fifth Division. During the intervening period Lieutenant-General Ninomiya once served as military attache to the Japanese Embassy in London.

In 1936 he assumed the posts of president of the Chosen-Manchoukuo Development Company and Manchoukuo-Chosen Development Company and was instrumental in effecting the merger of the two corporations into the Manchoukuo Development Corporation, of which he had assumed its presidency until appointed Education Minister of the Koiso-Yonai Cabinet.

HISATADA HIROSE
Welfare Minister

Hailing from Yamanashi and 56 years old, the new Welfare Minister Hisatada Hirose, upon graduation from the Tokyo Imperial University in 1914 was appointed to a post in the Home Ministry and after serving successively as head of the police department of Shiga Prefecture, head of the internal affairs department of Fukui Prefecture and chief of the archives section of the Restoration Bureau, he became a Deputy Mayor of Tokyo under Mayor Horikiri in 1929. In 1931 he was appointed Governor of Miye Prefecture and in 1933, of Saitama Prefecture. In 1934 he became Director of the Public Works Bureau of the Home Ministry and Director-General of the Social Affairs Bureau in 1936. In 1938, with the establishment of the Welfare Ministry he was made Vice Minister under Marquis Koichi Kido. In the Hiranuma Cabinet of 1939 he was appointed Welfare Minister. In August of that year he retired from the civil service and for four years was not connected with the Government. In January, 1940, however, he became Director-General of the Legislative Bureau in the Yonai Cabinet. When the Industrial Equipment Corporation was established in December, 1941, he was recommended as vice-president and worked zealously as a good Lieutenant to President Ginjiro Fujihara in expanding industrial productivity and planned shipbuilding. When Mr. Fujihara became a Minister without Portfolio, he was made president of the Corporation. Zealous and painstaking, he has figured prominently in the legislation of various important social welfare laws.

TOSHIO SHIMADA
Agriculture and Commerce Minister

The new Agriculture and Commerce Minister Toshio Shimada is a veteran statesman and agricultural administrator. He was born in Shimane Prefecture and upon graduation in 1899 from Tokyo Imperial University where he took a law course, he was "spotted" as a promising young man by Yukio Ozaki, then Mayor of Tokyo, and at the age of only 27 was appointed chief of the education section of the Municipality.

After filling such posts as chief of the industrial section and acting director of the Provisional Municipal Research Bureau, he renounced his career as an official and went to China, where he became a teacher at the Yunan Law School. For four years he remained in China studying her life and institutions.

Upon his return to Japan in 1908, he became an attorney-at-law. After practising for some years he ran for a seat in the House of Representatives and was elected in 1912. Since then he was returned eight times and rose to be a leading member of the Seiyukai. In the Inukai Cabinet of 1931 he was Director of the Legislative Bureau and with the formation of the Hirota Cabinet in 1936 he was appointed Agriculture and Forestry Minister. In the Hiranuma Cabinet of 1939 he served as a Cabinet Adviser. He again became Agriculture and Forestry Minister in January, 1940, in the Yonai Cabinet.

When the Greater East Asia Inquiry Commission was appointed, he was asked to be a member and in February of the same year he was recommended as a manager of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association. In September, he toured Greater East Asia at the head of a delegation composed of members of the House of Representatives and the House of Peers.

GINJIRO FUJIHARA
Munitions Minister

The new Munitions Minister, Ginjiro Fujihara, 76 years of age, hails from Nagano Prefecture.

Upon graduation from Keio Gijiku, predecessor of Keio University, at the age of 23, he became the editor of the Matsue Shimpo.

Some time afterward he left journalism to become a business man. He joined the Mitsui Bank. Then he changed to the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, where he was for some time head of the lumber department.

He joined the the Oji Paper Manufacturing Company in 1911 and laid the foundation for the present firm.

By Imperial appointment he became a member of the House of Peers in June 1929.

He left the Oji Paper Company in 1939 to devote himself to the education of the people in industrial technique and founded the Fujihara Institute of Technology.

He was admitted into the Cabinet formed by Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai in January 1940 and, as Minister of Commerce, contributed largely to the success of planned economy.

He left Government service when the Yonai Cabinet resigned en bloc in July the same year and resumed service in the cause of technical education.

In December 1941, when the Industrial Equipment Corporation was established, he became its president. In this capacity he played a prominent role in making use of idle machinery.

He became a Cabinet adviser when the system of appointing advisers to the Cabinet was inaugurated by the Tojo Cabinet in March, 1943. In November the same year he was admitted into the Cabinet, where, as Minister without Portfolio, he was the right-hand man of General Tojo.

Last month he inspected industrial conditions in Chosen, Manchoukuo and North China, and he used the knowledge thus acquired to increase the output of aircraft and ships.

YONEZO MAEDA
Transportation and Communications Minister

Yonezo Maeda, 63, new Transportation and Communications Minister, is a native of Wakayama Prefecture. He was graduated from the Tokyo Hogakuin in 1902 and started his career as a lawyer. In 1917, he became a member of the House of Representatives representing a Wakayama Constituency. As an influential member of the now defunct Seiyukai, he was elected member of the House of Representatives on nine occasions.

During the Tanaka Cabinet in 1927, he served as Director of the Bureau of Legislation and 1936 he was appointed Railway Minister in the Cabinet headed by Koki Hirota. In the following year, when Prince Fumimaro Konoye headed the Cabinet, he served as adviser to the Cabinet. In the Hiranuma Cabinet of 1939, he became Railway Minister. Later, he assumed the post of Chairman of the Board of Managers of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association. In that post he contributed greatly toward the enhancement of wartime activities.

CHUJI MACHIDA
Minister Without Portfolio

Chuji Machida, Minister without Portfolio, is a native of Akita Prefecture and at the age of 82 is the oldest member of the new Cabinet. Upon graduation from Tokyo Imperial University in 1887, he entered the Legislation Bureau. Later he joined the Bank of Japan and the now defunct Yamaguchi Bank, when he became chairman of the board of the latter. He then became president of the Hochi Shimbun.

He has been elected member of the Diet ten times since his first election in 1902. In the Wakatsuki Cabinet in 1926, the Hamaguchi Cabinet in 1929 and the Second Wakatsuki Cabinet in 1931, Mr. Machida filled the post of Agriculture and Forestry Minister. He was Commerce and Industry Minister in the Okada Cabinet in 1934. On retirement from government service he was accorded the treatment due to a Minister of State.

In 1935 Mr. Machida assumed the presidency of the now defunct Minseito Party on the resignation of Baron Reijiro Wakatsuki from that position. Since then Mr. Machida has been greatly active as one of the leading figures in the political world. He is widely known as an expert on financial matters.

COUNT HIDEO KODAMA
Minister Without Portfolio

Count Hideo Kodama, Minister without Portfolio, a native of Yamaguchi Prefecture, is 69 years of age.

After he was graduated from the law department of Tokyo Imperial University in 1900 he entered Government service. He was a secretary in the Finance Ministry for some time before he went to Chosen to take up the post of a secretary in the Government-General of Chosen. He returned home to become Chief Secretary of the Cabinet in the Terauchi Cabinet when it was formed in 1916. Subsequently he became Director of the Bureau of Decorations, and then Governor of Kwantung. In 1929 he became Vice-Governor-General of Chosen under Governor-General Admiral Viscount Makoto Saito. He joined the Okada Cabinet as Overseas Minister in October 1933. He became Communications Minister in the Hayashi Cabinet in January 1937 and Home Minister in the Yonai Cabinet in January 1940.

It was while he was in the Home Ministry that his political ability won universal recognition after his successful attempt at the reorganization of the nation's domestic structure. Some time after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, more precisely in March 1942, he went to Java as the highest adviser to the Army Military Administration there. While he was engaged in the work of guiding the native inhabitants of Java in measures necessary for the reconstruction of the Southern Regions, he was stricken ill and returned home. His resignation soon followed. Count Kodama is a brother-in-law of Field-Marshal Count Hisaichi Terauchi, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces in the Southern Regions. Possessor of a mind upon which nothing could prey, he is amiable and is looked up to as a senior in the House of Peers where he is a leading member of the Kenkyukai.

TAKETORA OGATA
Minister Without Portfolio

Taketora Ogata, 57, vice-president of the Asahi Shimbun, who has been appointed State Minister without Portfolio, is a native of Fukuoka Prefecture. Upon graduating from Tokyo Higher Commercial School and Waseda University, he started his career as journalist, entering the Tokyo Asahi Shimbun Publishing Company in 1911.

In 1920, he was dispatched to Europe and at the time of World War I, he investigated social conditions in London. In 1925, he became managing editor and in 1928 director of the Asahi Shimbun. In 1934, he assumed the post of editor-in-chief and concurrently managing-director of the Tokyo Asashi Shimbun. Later he was promoted to the post of managing-director and concurrently Editor-in-Chief of the Asahi Shimbun. Up to the recent appointment as State Minister, he was vice-president of the Asahi Shimbun.

Closely connected with the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, his services in the journalistic field have been great.

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TOKYO, SUNDAY, JULY 23, 1944

The New Cabinet

The assumption of the post of Prime Minister by General Kuniaki Koiso assures the direction of the Government by a man who is at the same time an experienced soldier and a talented administrator. No better combination can be imagined for this particular time. Fresh from his most brilliant accomplishments in vitalizing the wartime role of Chosen in the Empire's defense, General Koiso comes to apply the same vigor and ability to the nation as a whole.

The intimate collaboration of Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, who, after forming the Cabinet jointly with General Koiso to typify the unbreakable Army-Navy unity in this wartime situation, now assumes the post of Minister of the Navy, likewise has a double-barreled significance. From the naval point of view, as a man who has occupied the highest posts at sea and in naval administration and who is the tried and trusted senior commanding the respect of all ranks in the naval service, Admiral Yonai is unquestionably the logical choice to assume active responsibility over the Navy at this time. From the political point of view, as a former Prime Minister who is a statesman of broad vision as well as an administrator with a talent for getting things done, who represents the prestige and influence of the whole body of distinguished senior statesmen who stand behind the active direction of affairs, Admiral Yonai brings to the Government a weight and balance which no one else can match.

The appointment of Field Marshal Gen Sugiyama as Minister of War places in this key position the Army's most distinguished senior officer. His experience in previous Cabinets as Minister of War and his success as Chief of General Staff through the greater part of the present war attest to his eminent fitness both as an administrator and as a strategist, while his standing in the army service assures his power to exercise the authority which his duty and the exigency of the time demand. This is also obviously a most logical choice.

The continuation in office of Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu is a guarantee of the unchanging character of Japan's foreign policy. The wise and broad vision which has characterized the past career of this great statesman, the progressive and constructive character of Japan's comprehensive plan for the betterment of the world which he has been so instrumental in advancing, and the integrity of Japan's relations with her allies and neighbors under this idealistic gentleman will thus be continued without a break through Mr. Shigemitsu's retainment of his old post in the new Cabinet. But there is added significance in the fact that he has taken over concurrently the post of Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs. This is a move which emphasizes the essential unity of Japan's policy toward all the nations of the world, whether they be of Japan's immediate neighborhood in the Greater East Asiatic family of nations or whether they lie geographically farther away. The same ideal of cooperation and mutual respect is the goal of Japan's relations with all mankind.

Another key appointment is that of Ginjiro Fujihara to the post of Minister of Munitions. One of the greatest of the industrial magnates of Japan, a man of towering personality and character with broad and versatile cultural and philanthropic interests, an experienced and efficient administrator, this venerable leader by his entrance into the last Cabinet as Minister without Portfolio proved to be a most vital factor in bolstering its strength. Now that he has assumed a more direct responsibility as the active head of the essential wartime productive activity of the nation in the new Cabinet, his invaluble services will have more significant scope than ever. If any man can work magic with the production of Japan's essential instruments of war, Ginjiro Fujihara is that wizard.

In charge of other sectors of the home front are other eminently appropriate figures. Sotaro Ishiwata, Minister of Finance in the last Cabinet, continues in the same post in the new Cabinet. The remarkably stable condition of Japan's finances despite the unprecedented burdens of the war, the successful control of inflation and the surprising success of the national savings program can be attributed in large measure to this man's credit. His continuation in office assures the continuation of the financial policy which has proved to be such an important element in the nation's strength.

The appointment of Shigeo Odachi to the post of Minister of Home Affairs means the direction of the routine management of the nation's basic living by a practical administrator who has recently had brilliant success as Mayor of Shonan and more recently as Governor of the Metropolis of Tokyo. The appointment of Toshio Shimada as Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, of Yonezo Maeda as Minister of Transportation and Communications, and of Hisatada Hirose as Minister of Welfare places in these posts which have the closest bearing on the daily livelihood of the people men who have long been identified with popular political activities. They are thus particularly qualified to reflect the most intimate sentiments of the people and to retain their most loyal confidence. Under their leadership there is bound to be the closest unity between the Government and the general public. Hiromasa Matsuzaka as Minister of Justice and Lieutenant-General Harushige Ninomiya as Minister of Education are experienced men who bring to their work a record of a lifetime devotion to the highest standards.

Of special interest is the appointment of Taketora Ogata as Minister of State. Not a professional politician or a career official but one of the greatest figures in the newspaper world, Mr. Ogata introduces into the Cabinet a new and unique element. Most competent by reason of his professional qualification to gauge and to influence the pulse of the public, he stands as an assurance of a broad and enlightened policy of the Government toward the problem of public enlightenment.

Giving the new Cabinet the weight and balance which come from their long political experience are the two other Ministers of State, Count Hideo Kodama and Chuji Machida. Ministers without Portfolio and therefore unencumbered with routine matters, these veteran statesmen bring to the Cabinet a wealth of ability and prestige which could scarcely be found elsewhere.

How greatly the Government of Japan has been strengthened by the formation of this Cabinet is thus readily apparent from its composition. Here is a group of leaders who comprise an imposing array of ability and prestige, who enjoy the active and positive support of the most influential forces in the public life of the nation, who represent the firm union of all the various elements in Japanese society, and who command the utmost confidence of the entire population. Here is a Cabinet which eminently embodies the iron will of the Japanese nation to surmount the intensified developments of the war by pushing ahead more vigorously than ever on the fixed road to final victory.

For ability, suitability, versatility, balance, and prestige, this Cabinet therefore represents a conspicuously high peak in the history of Japan's leadership. It embodies to an unprecedented degree the solid unity of the entire nation in the all-important task of prosecuting the war at the maximum level of efficiency and vigor. Under the leadership of this Government, there can be no other result than an irresistible forging ahead to inevitable victory.

A Year Ago Today

July 23, 1943

Following up the conclusion on July 22 of an agreement between the National Government of China and France on the retrocession of the latter's concession at Shanghai, arrangement and terms of understanding concerning the retrocession by Italy of its administrative rights in the International Settlement at Shanghai were signed today by the representatives of the two countries,

THE GROWTH OF NATIONALISM

Nation's Ideology Develops to Embrace All East Asia

By KOJIRO SUGIMORI
Professor of Waseda University

Following the opening of the ports of Japan to the world after more than 200 years of seclusion, the national consciousness of the people made not only a conspicuous but an unprecedentedly amazing development.

About the time when the ports of this country were opened (1858), the various peoples inhabiting the continent and the Southern Regions which now constitute the Greater East Asia Common Prosperity Region were not then considered by Japan as being her direct responsibility but as offering this country an opportunity to prognosticate world events and, in the ultimate sense, they were considered as a windbreak for Japan. In 1856, Britain and France had begun their invasion of the Kwangtung region and by 1860, their aggression had already advanced northward to Tientsin and Peking. In the face of these events, the national consciousness and the thought of the Japanese people made an inevitable development. However, due to the state of our national power then and also to the fact that our technical advance was far below those of the world, the awakening of the people of Japan was confined to the necessity of self-defense in a narrow sense.

On the other hand, today the various peoples of Greater East Asia constitute positively and directly the minimum condition for our country's national self-defense as well as being our responsibility. As a result, not only the national consciousness but also the thought of the people have shown a remarkable advancement. In looking back over the past 100 years to the time of the Opium War which might be considered as marking the first British inroad into China and the seizure of Hongkong and other areas by the British, the growth of national power not only has affected the development of our national ideology but has also stimulated a tendency toward a new understanding of the situation.

A Potent Factor

That the Sino-Japanese War was a potent factor in the growth of our national consciousness cannot be gainsaid. The pressure of the Triple Intervention following this brought a new element of strength to our national sentiment, the prevailing situation exacting the national perseverance and fortitude, and the consequent war of 1904-1905 enhanced even more the national consciousness of the people.

The years intervening between 1853 and 1905 witnessed a strengthening of our national consciousness. During the following 10 years, our national strength continued its development—a period which, politically might be described as smooth sailing. The first European War was an occasion for Japan's economic power to radiate toward Central China, the Southern Regions and also to the other regions of the world.

The British, feeling her privileged position becoming unstable, did not scruple to accuse Japan of unfair practises and to misinterpret her actions. The fact that the Anglo-Japanese Alliance which had been concluded before the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese War was abrogated at the request of the British at the Washington Conference in 1922 was due, in a large measure, to the emergence of the economic power of Japan following the commencement of the first World War. Already at that time, the British were dependent on the aid of the United States. The truth was that the United States had never from the outset looked with favor on the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. The British, knowing this, did not hestitate to truckle to the whims of the United States and accordingly abrogated their alliance with Japan.

The outbreak of the Manchurian Incident in 1931 was a turning point in the history of the world. Since this time, the attitude of the Japanese nation toward the United States and Britain became not only that of independent diplomacy, but also showed a positive determination and action toward the refutation of false doctrines and the fight for justice. As a result, the Pact of the League of Nations and the Nine Power Pact, concluded after the formation of the League of Nations, were liquidated. Consequently, the national consciousness and ideology of the Japanese people were spurred inevitably to an amazing development.

Moreover, with the commencement of the War of Greater East Asia in December, 1941, the national ideology of the people embraced the entire region of Greater East Asia. The problem of the construction of a new order in Greater East Asia is directly lined with the question of the construction of a new order for the world. Thus, our national consciousness and ideology has received further and even greater impetus.

This development has forced upon the Japanese people the necessity of understanding thoroughly humanity and the necessity of digesting critically and creatively the thoughts of the world of not only the past but of recent years. Our national consciousness and thought today are undergoing the greatest test in history from which the key will be obtained for the unexcelled attainment of our mission as a nation.

Not less than a hundred years ago, the continent and the Southern Regions were considered as a windbreak for Japan. Today, the problem of the construction of Greater East Asia has become a direct necessity. From this consciousness and recognition, our national ideology will more than ever be greatly enhanced and developed.

War in the Pacific

Naval Inactivity in Europe Frees Enemy to Concentrate Major Fleet Strength in Pacific

By SANKICHI TAKAHASHI
(From Contemporary Japan)

Part I

So far as the Axis side is concerned, both the Pacific and European wars form the correlated ends of the current world-wide hostilities. Even then, they are of different nature from the military point of view, for there exists a marked dissimilarity in their actual methods of operation.

Whereas land warfare is the principal characteristic of the European war, naval operation is the chief feature of the Pacific hostilities. Of course, it is true that the role of the Navy in the European war is being given its due importance by Germany on the one hand and Britain, America and the Soviet Union on the other; yet the naval engagements that are taking place intermittently there appear to indicate that they are designed to render the utmost aid to the intensified prosecution of land hostilities.

While the German U-boat warfare is aimed at interrupting the sea communications of Britain and America and also reducing their naval might, the sea operations of the London and Washington naval commands are, firstly, directed toward the maintenance of an unhampered sea command and, secondly, the creation of such conditions as would facilitate an Anglo-American encroachment upon the continent of Europe. Because the strength of the German Navy is limited in nature, it is not possible for it to engage in widespread operations with the Anglo-American navies. Therefore, as a right move, it is conducting large-scale submarine operations to take as heavy a toll as possible of Anglo-American shipping and war vessels.

Not a Drawback

Militarily speaking, the limited naval strength of Germany is not a serious drawback, for it is mainly concerned with the waging of land hostilities. The reverse is the case in the Pacific war theater. Inasmuch as hostilities must be carried on against insular positions, the role of the Navy assumes a paramount importance in conducting the Pacific war.

Following the outbreak of the European war, Germany swiftly reduced the power of the neighboring countries, and after the Anglo-French rout at Dunkirk it began air-raiding Britain on a mass scale to cripple the latter's defense potentiality. Although mass air raids were kept up for several months, Germany could not impair the British defense set-up to the extent required to undertake an invasion of the island country. Moreover, as the British naval power remained substantially uninjured, Germany with its quantitatively inferior naval force could not risk a landing on British soil. Even the capitulation of France did not improve its position insofar as the waging of direct hostilities against Britain was concerned.

With a view to weakening the naval might of Britain, it switched to intensive submarine operations and started achieving brilliant results. The German U-boat warfare took on an added intensity at the beginning of 1941, and during February to May of the same year the average monthly toll was reported to be 800,000 tons, with the highest exceeding 1,000,000 tons. Alarmed at the U-boat menace, Prime Minister Churchill pressed the United States for increased aids. In response, President Roosevelt concluded the destroyer base deal and placed at the disposal of Britain fifty over age American destroyers. In June of the same year, war broke out between Germany and the Soviet Union, and Britain welcomed it with gushing warmth of heart.

Gained Breathing Spell

The commencement of the German-Soviet hostilities naturally compelled Germany to concentrate its attention more on the Eastern Front, and Britain on that score gained a timely breathing space to revamp its military preparations. Notwithstanding the new turn in the situation, Germany kept up its submarine warfare against British shipping; but the results obtained diminished sharply compared to the previous showings. For instance, in the month of June, the total British tonnage sunk came up to only 300,000, which corresponded to one-third of the monthly toll taken by the U-boats at the peak of their operations. Subsequently, when a stalemate occurred on the Eastern Front, Germany resumed its submarine warfare with redoubled energy.

At this stage the Pacific war broke out, and while Japan started liquidating the Anglo-American influence from East Asia, Germany enlarged submarine operations with a view to dislocating American ship movements in the Atlantic. In consequence, German U-boats began taking an average monthly toll of 500,000 to 600,000 tons of Anglo-American shipping up to April of last year. Thereafter, monthly sinkings dropped to 130,000 tons.

During the Anglo-American operations against Italy in the wake of their North African campaign, German submarines were able to raise their record of monthly sinkings to 300,000 tons. Since then, their monthly toll has hardly exceeded 200,000 tons.

It is obvious that, due to the improvement effected by Britain and the United States in the method of their anti-submarine warfare, Germany's U-boat operations have become somewhat restricted. Both Britain and the United States are now giving strong air protection to their convoys and each convoy is at least protected by one aircraft-carrier. In addition, protective planes and escort vessels are equipped with powerful radio locators, with the result that German submarines have to proceed in a submerged condition to avoid detection.

Since a submarine under water can at best develop a speed of seven or eight knots per hour, an escort vessel or a merchant ship can easily dodge it. Because Britain and the United States are using strong air patrols and aircraft-carriers equipped with radio locators to combat the U-boat menace, Germany, it is believed, is working out effective counter-measures to resume the submarine warfare on a more vigorous scale than hitherto.

Relied on Submarine Warfare

During the last World War, the strength of the German Navy was equal to sixty per cent of that of the British Fleet. Even then, Germany relied on submarine operations as the principal feature of its naval warfare; and such operations grew so potential that Britain was forced to evolve a convoy system to protect its shipping, with destroyers as the mainstay. Though at present destroyers are still being used to escort convoys, the adoption of the air patrol method and the utilization of escort aircraft carriers have radically altered the shape of the convoy system.

When the current European war started, the quantitative strength of the German Navy was far inferior to that of the British Fleet. And during the course of subsequent naval engagements, many German warships, including pocket battleships, were sunk by the British Fleet, thereby decreasing further the strength of the Germany Navy. Being thus handicapped, Germany had to turn out increased numbers of U-boats to conduct destructive sea operations.

In view of the fact its naval warfare has now taken the complexion of underseacraft activities. Concurrently, it must be mentioned that the Luftwaffe is playing a satisfactory part in sinking Anglo-American transports and war vessels. There is no question but that the German air arm is proving a reckonable danger to the movements of Anglo-American warships in the Mediterranean, the Atlantic and other sea areas. Nevertheless, the lack of a strong Navy on the part of Germany has enabled Britain and the United States to shift the major portion of their warships to the Pacific on the one hand and carry out naval operations in the sea zones of Europe without any extreme difficulty on the other.

Badoglio's Capitulation

The capitulation of the Badoglio Government of Italy affected Germany's conduct of war to some extent, as recently pointed out by Chancellor Hitler. The Reich high command, in order to meet the new contingency, ordered the withdrawal of a portion of troops from the Eastern Front for duty in the Italian war sector. Thus while the Anglo-American forward drive in the Italian sector was checked, on the Eastern Front Germany had to resort to disengaging tactics to shorten its line of defense. Japan, too, came to be affected by the surrender of the Badoglio regime, for the main body of the Italian Navy went over to the Anglo-American side, thereby giving London and Washington an additional opportunity to transfer more warships for duty in the Pacific and Indian Oceans. The Italian Navy is said to have been distributed among Britain, America and the Soviet Union.

It can be assumed that the Italian vessels acquired by the former two countries have either been assigned to duty in the European theater, thereby releasing a number of warships for operations in the Pacific and Indian Oceans, or have been dispatched to the Pacific and Indian waters to reinforce the Anglo-American naval strength. In the meantime, as Germany, in recognition of the necessity of maintaining its position in the Italian sector and in anticipation of a probable Anglo-American landing on the continent of Europe, has revised its defense arrangements, it has been obliged to go on with detaching movements on the eastern front till the time for launching a decisive warfare ripens.

Concentrate in Pacific

The foregoing survey of the European war inclusive of the German-Soviet hostilities has been made with the object of pointing out that the comparative naval inactivity in that part of the world has made Britain and the United States concentrate the majority of their warships—from cruisers, dreadnoughts capitalships to aircraft-carriers—in the Pacific and Indian waters; and for that reason, the Pacific war, which is essentially a naval warfare in nature in contrast to the land operation characteristic of the European war, has entered a truculent stage.

It seems curious that the American Pacific Fleet alone is conducting most of the sea operations in the Pacific; whereas the British Fleet is remaining more or less inactive. The Gilbert Group operations and the infiltration into Kuezyerin and Ruot Islands in the Marshall Group were carried out entirely by American task forces. Moreover, the present repeated air attacks on certain islands of the Caroline and Mariana Groups are being staged by land based and carrier-borne American planes.

It may be that some Australian and British warships are participating in operations in the southwestern Pacific together with American task forces. But that does not suggest in the least that the British Fleet is actively engaged in the Pacific. The absence of British carrier striking operations in the Pacific testifies to the truth of this point of view, though it is reported that two or three British aircraft-carriers are on duty in the southwestern Pacific.

It is beyond comprehension why Britain, which has a large fleet at its disposal, is still hesitating to conduct major task force operations against the strategic coastal areas of Burma, Malaya, Sumatra and Java and also against the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The afore-mentioned operations on Sobang were of no consequence, for they proved too abortive to be taken into account.

Two reasons can be ascribed to the British hesitancy: first, Admiral Mountbatten has not completed his preparations required for undertaking offensive sea operations; and second, Britain is holding back its fleet until such time when the American and Japanese Navies, after intensive engagements, would be so weakened as to give it a chance to dominate the Pacific.

Plans Laid

The first reason suggests the British inability to combat in the open against Japan and the second casts a significant light on its political intention. Just as Britain is desirous of fighting the European war to the last Soviet soldier, so is it anxious to conduct naval operations against Japan to the last American warship. Japan, in prosecuting the Pacific war, has duly appraised that it will have to engage the American and British Fleets separately, and so it has laid its plans accordingly.

There is no denying that, since the execution of the island-hopping tactics by the United States, the situation in the southwestern and central Pacific has steadily undergone a change. General Douglas McArthur, commander-in-chief of the Allied forces in the southwestern Pacific, regarding Guadalcanal as the deadline, swung to offensive action against Japan in the Solomons and simultaneously resolved to hold on to the southern tip of New Guinea. Immediately, the American forces started pushing north from Guadalcanal and finally reached the northern end of the Solomons, where they established footholds on the southern and western coasts of Bougainville Island. At present, the Japanese garrison forces in the same Island are tenaciously defending the vital salients, even carrying out occasional forays against the fortified American positions.

The American gains in the southwestern Pacific naturally invited heavy air raids on Rabaul in New Britain—air raids which are being kept up without diminution. This followed the occupation of Makin and Tarawa Islands in the Gilbert Group and of Kuezyerin and Ruot Islands in the Marshall Group. Then came landings on Los Negros Island and the Hollandia region. Now American land-based and shipboard planes are frequently raiding strategic positions in the Mariana and Caroline Groups.

(To Be Concluded)

MORAL JUSTICE OF NEW ORDER DEFINED

Forms the Basic Ideal Underlying All Policies

Editor's Note: In his article contributed to recent issue of the Gaiko Hyoron entitled "The Principle of Sovereignty and Independence in the Greater East Asia Declaration", Professor Zengo Ohira of the Tokyo University of Commerce dwells on the conception of "Dohgi" or moral justice from the standpoint of the common structure of the countries of Greater East Asia. The following article is a digest of this original.

Part I

The Joint Declaration adopted by the Assembly of the Nations of Greater East Asia on November 6, 1943 is a great guide-post in the construction of the common prosperity region. Advocating a new order based on moral justice, the five principles of common prosperity and well-being, mutual respect for independence, cultural enhancement, economic prosperity and contribution to world progress are the concrete substance of this ideal. It is contained in the preambles to the following documents: the joint declaration by Japan, Manchoukuo and China and the Sino-Japanese Basic Treaty both of November 30, 1940, the Sino-Japanese joint declaration regarding their mutual cooperation concerning the prosecution of the war of January 9, 1943; the Treaty of Alliance between Japan and Burma signed on August 1, 1943; the Treaty of Alliance between Japan and the Philippines concluded on October 14, 1943; and the Treaty of Alliance between Japan and China of October 30, 1943.

Moral Justice

What is moral justice? It lies, I believe in the positive creation of a common organization in which all the independent and sovereign nations of Greater East Asia shall take part and cooperate with one another. In this connection the speech of Prince Konoye, the then Prime Minister, which was broadcast in November, 1938, will be recalled, in which he said: "As regards the task of constructing a new organization of solidarity of the nations of East Asia based on moral justice, we should have a thorough-going understanding and insight into its meaning, the sacrifice to be involved, and the preparation required for it."

Again, Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita defined the foreign policy of the Empire as follows in the Imperial Diet on January 21, 1939: "Japan's foreign policy, based on the fundamental principles of our national policy, has as its object the accomplishment of her moral mission and is intended to achieve the advancement of the peoples through cooperation with them, thereby contributing to the progress of the world." Also, the declaration issued by the Imperial Government on March 30, 1940 asserted: "What Japan desires of China is that she should perfect her true independence and liberty, in accordance with moral justice, cooperate with Japan for the energetic work of construction of a new order in East Asia, and enjoy in common the enhanced well-being."

Although the China Affair developed into the Greater East Asia War, no change has been made in the basis of Japan's moral diplomacy for the advancement of Asia. In fact, the Joint Declaration states that the countries of Greater East Asia will ensure the fraternity of nations in their region, by respecting one another's sovereignty and independence and practicing mutual assistance and amity.

"The morality of the new order of Greater East Asia consists in the harmonization of the principle of national sovereignty and independence with that of their mutual cooperation and collaboration. This is manifested in their respect of one another's sovereignty and independence and one another's traditions, developing the creativeness of each race, and in their cooperation to prosecute their common war to a successful conclusion and to construct a New Asia. To form a solidary body of sovereign nations, means a new order for Greater East Asia based upon moral justice. The principle of sovereignty and independence does not contradict with that of mutual cooperation and collaboration. Not opposition but harmony is the basis of relations. Oriental morality will be manifested in the realization that the independent nations of Greater East Asia shall cooperate with one another in their inherent conditions.

Of Equal Importance

I wish at this point to examine the meaning of the terms "sovereignty and independence," or "jishu dokuritsu." It should be noted that these two words are put together to constitute a new concept. In the English translation of the Joint Declaration, "sovereignty" and "independence" are used, but it should be noted that these two words do not stand in contrast to each other. In the French translation of the Joint Declaration, the two together are termed "independance souveraine," which is a form of rhetorical emphasis and not an intention-al stress on the word "independence." The significance of the words "sovereignty" and "independence" lies in their being together, or in their synthesis.

The word "independence" as employed in connection with various phrases in usuage in international affairs such as "recognition of independence" "independent nation" or "respect for independence," etc., has its established meaning in international law. "Independence" or "Unabhangigkeit" indicates an international position which is not controlled by another power, particularly by any other State power, and thus means a nation's freedom to act as she pleases. But the word "sovereignty" or "autonomy" has not yet become an established term in international law, although it is employed in connection with such phrases as "tariff autonomy" or "sovereign nation," there being only few cases of its employment in treaty documents.

The Chinese Tariff Treaty of 1928 providing for the restoration of China's tariff autonomy used this word in such phrases as "the principle of complete national tariff autonomy" or "le principe de l'autonomy." Similar phrases are also found in the following: Article 1 of the Sino-American tariff treaty of July 25, 1928; Article 1 of the Sino-Norwegian Treaty of November 12, the same year; Article 1 of the Sino-Dutch Treaty of December 19, the same year; Article 1 of the Sino-Swedish Treaty of December 20, the same year; Article 1 of the Sino-British Tariff Treaty of December 20, the same year; and Article 1 of the Sino-French Tariff Treaty of December 22, the same year.

It was in the preambles to the Treaty of Alliance between Japan and Burma concluded on August 1, 1943 and the Treaty of Alliance between Japan and the Republic of the Philippines concluded on October 14, 1943 that "jishu dokuritsu" is used jointly. The English translation of the phrase in which these words occur in the former Treaty is "respect each other's self-asserting independence," while the French translation of the latter says "respectant mutuellement leur independance autonome."

(To Be Concluded)

PARTING AT CHING-MEN

By LI PO
(Translated by S. Obata)

Faring far across the river-narrow of Ching-men
I have come with you into the land of Chu.
Here ends the mountain-range that stretches along the plain.
While the river flowing on, enters the distant heavens.
Now under the moon like a mirror flying through the sky.
And the rising clouds that build palaces and towers,
I bid you farewell: Ten thousand li you sail away,
But it is the waters of the home river that bear you on.

SONGS FROM PRISON

By MAHATMA GANDHI

Nought care I now—my God, thou knowest—
For "mine" or "thine":

No man I hold an enemy or stranger,
All are my friends;

From good men's comradeship
This have I learnt,
That all which cometh from thy hand
I shall receive as good:

Herein is all my deepest joy,
To know that thou, the One,
Abidest, Lord, in all.

* * *

The sages and the scriptures teach in vain
That as a man sows, he shall reap:

One who hath stained his soul with heinous sin
May yet be saved:

A hundred generous oblations
May fail to save a man from loss eternal:

The pauper may be made most rich,
The outcaste gain a kingly state:
Thou workest marvellously, Lord,
No bound or limit is there to thy conquering love.

* * *

Ye that thirst after righteousness, give up your pride,
Flee always from Passion and anger and evil companionship;

He knoweth the secret of life who hath passed beyond bliss and woe,
Who perceiveth that praise and blame are but one,
Who is ravaged neither by fierce exultation nor yet by despair:

This pathway is hard,
Yet by this alone may the truth be won,
Few, few there be who travel therein, with a Guide.

Fruits of Wisdom

We are members of one great body, planted by nature in a mutual love, and fitted for a social life.—We must consider that we were born for the good of the whole.—Seneca.